

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Proposed Establishment of a Regular Government by the Insurgents.

The Slaves in the Central Department Declared Free.

A Suspicious Iron-Clad at Green Key.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Southern Legislatures.

LYNCH LAW IN GEORGIA.

CUBA.

Proposed Concentration of the Insurgents—Absolute Abolition of Slavery Decried in the Central Department—A Strange Iron-Clad Sighted off the Cuban Coast—Outrages by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, March 11. VIA KEY WEST, March 11, 1869. The insurgents propose to concentrate their forces and establish a seat of government at some point in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba. They expect aid from Yucatan and other points in Mexico, as also from the United States.

Advices from Yucatan to the 9th inst. state that the insurgent Assembly of Representatives for the Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery. Patriots will be indemnified for the loss of their slaves. The freedmen can either become soldiers or remain cultivators of the soil.

A strange iron-clad war vessel, showing no colors and said to be armed with Armstrong guns, has been sighted off Verde or Green Key, on the Cuban coast, not far from Point Gordo. Spanish cruisers have gone in search of her.

The Captain General refuses to allow either Cubans or Americans to leave the island, except under certain restrictions. Advices from the interior represent the Spanish troops to be committing great outrages on the plantations.

Opposition to Concentration—Movements of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 13, 1869. The *Diario*, in a leader, argues against the concentration of the property of the rebels. The insurgents, commanded by a Polish general, have burnt the bridge and torn up the rails between San Marcos and Sagua.

More Prisoners for Fernando Po-Riot in Havana—Prompt and Harsh Sentence of Two Men Concerned in It.

HAVANA, March 13, 1869. The *Fox de Cuba* (newspaper) publishes the following:—A second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po with prisoners convicted of political offenses against the government. A riot occurred to-day in Figueras street. Several of the participants were arrested and sentenced—one to death and another to carry a ball and chain during the remainder of his life.

ENGLAND.

Another Liberal Member Elected to Parliament.

LONDON, March 13, 1869. The news to-day is meagre. Mr. Miall, Liberal, has been elected Member of the House of Commons from Bradford, in place of Mr. Ripley.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Exodus to the United States—A Larger Military Force Wanted.

MONTREAL, March 13, 1869. The exodus of French Canadians from the South St. Lawrence parishes to the United States still continues. Many families are going even without disposing of their farms. Efforts are being made on the part of the Dominion government and military authorities to retain a larger number of troops in Canada than the last official order contemplates.

Proposed Bridging or Tunneling of the Detroit River.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 13, 1869. Notice is given in the *Official Gazette* that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada during the next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct a bridge over or tunnel under the Detroit river, between the county of Essex, in Ontario, and the State of Michigan.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Commencement of the Pennsylvania University—Arrest of Showcase Robbers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1869. At the annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania to-day 130 medical graduates received diplomas.

Two men were captured last night who had broken in a window of a fur store on Arch street, with a view to stealing furs. They were taken to the police station and released. On the same night a man named William Dean, residing on Reading and New York, on Dean was found a ring, the stone of which is used for cutting glass. On his person was a letter addressed to a prisoner in Sing Sing, in which he says: "The ring answers admirably."

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade—A New York City Delegation Presents The Grade Elevating Interest—The International Bridge Project.

BUFFALO, March 13, 1869. A large meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held this morning on Change. Messrs. Barber, Moulton and Shaw, of New York, were present, and the two former addressed the audience. These gentlemen were the representatives of the elevating interests of New York, and were sustained by nearly all the prominent and influential merchants on the Corn Exchange in the advocacy of a radical reform in the present mode of conducting the grain business in that city, and their mission was to explain their views to the several Western chambers of commerce and devise some uniform plan of action to remedy the existing evils. The principal points urged were that if Buffalo and Chicago would reduce their elevating charges New York would make fifty per cent reduction, and grain should be placed into elevators immediately on arrival in New York, instead of remaining several days in canal boats awaiting sale. The contract system of canal repaving was denounced, as well as the political influences which surrounded the Senators and Assemblymen in Albany whenever this important and vital subject was brought before them. Statistics which could not be reported were reported and commented upon by the delegation and the members of the Board of Trade. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and report.

In the afternoon another meeting was held, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, upon the recommendation of the committee, fully endorsing the suggestion of the delegation, and also a resolution asking the Western Elevating Company, of Buffalo, to return their scale of charges for elevating and storing grain.

Before adjourning a committee was ordered to be appointed to accompany the New York committee to their Western trip. The day's proceedings, taken together, were most important and enthusiastically sustained.

Mr. Bridges, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, met this morning the Buffalo committee appointed to inquire further into the international bridge project, and the question of the bridge was canvassed. It is understood that Mr. Bridges gave a written guarantee on the part of the Grand Trunk Railway to pay at least \$50,000 per annum as toll for the use of the bridge when built.

GEORGIA.

Amendment in the Legislature—The Fifteenth Amendment Recommended in the Senate—Analysis of the Votes in the House.

ATLANTA, March 13, 1869. A resolution was introduced in the State Senate to-day to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, which was sustained by a vote of yeas 19 to nays 15, and its adoption or rejection was made the special order for Tuesday next. No action was taken on the reconsideration in the House; but it is asserted that the amendment will pass both houses next week by the vote of the conservative republicans and democrats. The republicans, who oppose tearing down the State government, but believe Congress has power under the fourteenth amendment to amend all holding office in violation of the constitution, voted for the fifteenth amendment, with the determination to uphold that and Congress. Twenty-five republicans voted for it and forty-six against it. Forty-two democrats voted for it and fifty-six against it. Twenty-four republicans abstained themselves and did not vote; but seventeen of the twenty-four absentees voted for its reconsideration yesterday. On a subsequent motion to suspend the rules and take up the fifteenth amendment, the House refused. Yeas 83, nays 48. One hundred and eleven votes were cast out of 175 members in the body.

The General Assembly in joint session to-day elected Samuel West Foreign Commissioner, and G. A. Lester, Jr. Commissioner of the Land and Engraving Bureau.

Lynch Law—Summary Vengeance of a Murderer.

ATLANTA, March 13, 1869. Dr. G. W. Darden, who killed Charles Wallace, editor of the *Clipper*, was taken from the jail at Watkinson last night by a party of disguised men who took him some distance from the town, where they shot and killed him.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Text of the Resolution Passed by the Legislature in Relation to the Tenure of Office Law.

RALEIGH, March 13, 1869. The following is the text of the resolution offered by Mr. Sinclair and passed by both branches of the North Carolina Legislature in relation to the Tenure of Office law:—

Whereas, the extraordinary ability and varied talents, as well as the exalted patriotism displayed on all occasions by President Grant, make manifest that he is as worthy of confidence as were any of his illustrious predecessors in the Presidential office; and

Be it resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our representatives requested to vote to repeal the law known as the Tenure of Office act, and thereby allow President Grant to exercise the same powers under the constitution that were intrusted to every other President, from Washington to Lincoln, and to take a copy of the foregoing resolution.

NEW JERSEY.

Extensive Fire in Trenton—A Rolling Mill Destroyed—The Loss Heavy.

TRENTON, March 13, 1869. A fire broke out to-day and is still raging in the rolling mill at this place, of which the Messrs. Cooper, of New York, and Hewitt, of this city, are proprietors. The flames have consumed the pattern shop and the rolling mill, and have spread to the puddle and rail mills. The loss will be very heavy. Further particulars cannot be obtained until to-morrow.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Its Passage by the South Carolina Legislature.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13, 1869. The fifteenth amendment has been ratified by the South Carolina Legislature.

By the Arkansas Senate.

MEMPHIS, March 13, 1869. A special despatch to the *Appeal* from Little Rock says the fifteenth amendment passed the Arkansas Senate by a vote of 19 to 3.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF TWITCHELL FROM JAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1869. A report was current on the streets to-day that George S. Twitchell, Jr., sentenced to be hung on the 8th of April, had escaped from the prison of the city of Philadelphia, and was on his way to New York.

William Graham, charged with stabbing to death the chief mate of the ship John Bright, of New York, arrived in Boston yesterday in custody on board the *Harvard*.

In the Michigan Legislature yesterday the House special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad made a report. The committee declared that the charges made against the railroad are frivolous and the amendments to the charter which this road is subjected by every successive Legislature is outrageous and ought to cease.

Last evening a fire broke out in Chicago in the four-story building No. 15 Lake street. Mr. Heckle & Co., milliners, sustained a loss of about \$50,000; Mr. Hanson, milliner, lost about \$12,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

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OBITUARY.

James Guthrie.

A telegram from Louisville announces the death of this prominent Kentuckian in that city yesterday. For many months Mr. Guthrie has been an invalid, for most of the time confined to his residence and unable to attend to his official duties. His decease will, therefore, surprise no person, it having been almost daily expected since the latter part of 1867. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-six years and three months.

BRIEF LIFE OF THE DECEASED.

James Guthrie was born on a farm near Bardonia, Nelson county, Ky., on the 5th of December, 1792. His father was an Irishman and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. Although parents of small means they gave their young son a very good education at the Bardonia Academy, where he graduated in 1810. He then studied law with the late John Rowan, subsequently United States Senator from Kentucky. Here he studied law for two years, at the end of which time he was admitted to the bar. After a few months spent in Bardonia he went to Louisville, where greater inducements were offered to an able lawyer. His success in this profession was immediate, and in a few years he became known as one of the leading lawyers of the State. By means of an extensive acquaintance he acquired a considerable property. Until 1834 Mr. Guthrie had held no public office, except for a brief period, that of prosecuting attorney, which was obtained by donation for his more lucrative private practice. He had, however, taken an active part in politics, and was one day shot by a political opponent, the wound being of so serious a character that it confined him to his bed for a period of nearly three years.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER.

In 1834 Mr. Guthrie was elected a member of the Kentucky State Legislature, serving altogether fifteen years, nine being in the lower house and six in the State Senate. His career in the latter position was one of great success. On the questions of railroads and other internal improvements he took an active part, and to his energy Kentucky is greatly indebted for the completion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. He was also elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and at its meeting during the early part of the following year he was elected its president. He was also elected a member of the National Convention of 1860, and was one of its delegates.

Mr. Guthrie resumed the practice of his profession without interruption until the Presidential campaign of 1860. He was elected a member of the Kentucky State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1862. He was also elected a member of the National Convention of 1860, and was one of its delegates.

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WASHINGTON.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Views of the President and Cabinet on the Subject.

THE OFFICE SEEKERS' AGONY.

Probable Appointments for New York.

The New Cabinet Members in Their Departments.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

Proposed Radical Changes in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1869.

The President and the Civil Tenure Law. The President, it appears, from several conversations with Senators, has hit upon a new method to secure a repeal or modification of the Tenure of Office act. The Senators are among the most clamorous applicants for places, not of course, for themselves, but for their friends and followers. They urge that a clean sweep should be made of most of the parties now in office, because they are either straight out democrats or what is deemed worse, Johnsonized republicans. To a Senator who used this argument the other day the President objected:—

"But you have tied my hands with your Civil Tenure act, and how can I remove those men?"

"We will consent to it as the law provides, and that settles the matter," interposed the Senator.

"Yes, but how do I know you want removed and who retained? You know nearly all the men now in office were confirmed by the Senate," said the President.

This was a poser for the Senator, and he did not pursue the subject any further. He was not slow, however, in communicating the President's views to several of his colleagues in the Senate. Like himself, most of them are eager to have the political quillmen put speedily in motion, and one of them probably expressed the sentiments of all the others when he exclaimed, "By—G—, we must repeat that act at once. If we don't we will be little better off than when we had Johnson in the White House."

The President makes no secret of his determination not to make removals except for some cause other than a difference in politics until the Tenure of Office law is repealed. He has so informed a large number of Senators and members who have called upon him for the purpose of having obnoxious political opponents removed. The members of the Cabinet are a unit in supporting the President in his desire to have the Tenure of Office act repealed, and lose no opportunity in making their sentiments known. Said the Attorney General to a Senator yesterday:—"Sir, we cannot run the administration successfully except that law is repealed." The last few days have without question witnessed a decided change in the minds of Senators with regard to the obnoxious measure, and it is a general opinion that when the subject next comes up in the Senate the vote will be a very large one in favor of its repeal.

THE PATRONAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania delegation, notwithstanding their caucus to settle the little question of the distribution of the spoils in that State, are, it seems, further from agreeing upon appointments than the representatives of any other State. The Senators and members cannot agree. Cameron, as usual, wants to be chief director, and of course he is sustained by Scott, who does whatever Cameron suggests. There is a lively fight ahead, and if there are no officials to be appointed in Pennsylvania until the Senators and members agree, which was the bargain Grant made with them, there is a good prospect of the present incumbents remaining undisturbed.

Speculations as to President Grant's appointments are being likely to be sent—General Dent, in place of General Buller, as Collector of the Port of San Francisco; James O. Budge, for United States Marshal of New York; William A. Darling, for Naval Officer of the port of New York, and Frank M. Pixley, to be United States District Attorney for California. There is less excitement on the office question than has been generally the case under former administrations. The prevalent impression is that Grant will be the least approachable President that has ever occupied the White House.

Visitors at the White House. To-day was as great as ever, including, as usual, a large number of prominent individuals.

Two delegations visited the President this afternoon: one representing the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, headed by General Skinner. They simply passed the time with the President. The interview lasted about five minutes.

Another delegation, to those seeking places in a delegation from Delaware, whose visit had reference to the distribution of public patronage in that State. The President reminded these gentlemen of the rule that application for office must be forwarded to the heads of the departments to which they pertain.

The President's Few. At one o'clock to-day one of the trustees of the new Metropolitan church visited the President and tendered him the pew assigned him in the new church. This would have been done before had the church been fully organized. The interview was very pleasant.

Cabinet Members at Work. Secretary Boutwell was the recipient of an extensive levee at his office. A great many Senators and representatives called on him. Office seekers were present in swarms. In accordance with the directions of Secretary Boutwell letters to-day were prepared at the Treasury Department of the division of the duties in the various bureaus of the department, number of persons employed, salary paid, &c., in order that he may become fully acquainted with the duties of the several offices, distribution of the force, &c.

Postmaster General Crosswell has also had similar lists prepared in his department.

The War Department. Secretary Rawlins to-day took formal charge of the War Office. General Schofield, the late Secretary was present, and turned over the affairs of the department to the new Secretary.

Appointments of Pension Agents. The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Colonel W. T. Fortes as Pension Agent at Philadelphia, Vice. E. W. C. Greene, former incumbent, who resigned at the close of the late administration. The agencies at St. Louis and Brooklyn, recently made vacant by the resignations of Mr. Robert B. Brown and Mr. William B. Porter, have been filled, though the names of their successors have not transpired.

Resignation of Register Jeffries. Noah L. Jeffries, Register of the Treasury, has resigned. It is stated that John L. Wilson, the Third Auditor of the Treasury, intends resigning.

Appointment of Pacific Railroad Commissioners. The following appointments of the Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad have been made by the Secretary of the Interior:—Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, vice Frank P. Blair, Jr.; General Governor H. Warren, vice General S. R. Buford, and Hon. James P. Wilson, of Iowa, vice Governor Wendell.

Issue of Fractional Currency. Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, \$262,500. Shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, \$100,000; to the Depository at Baltimore, \$50,000; to the national banks,

\$200,700. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for the national banks as security for circulation \$342,007,000, and for public deposits, \$32,904,300. National bank notes issued during the week, \$145,000; total to date, \$313,500,000; mutilated bills returned, \$12,372,922; notes of insolvent banks redeemed, \$1,028,221; actual circulation at this date, \$299,091,923; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$769,500.

Changes in the Indian Policy.

The name of Colonel Parker, formerly of General Grant's staff, has been frequently mentioned in connection with the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In reply to a Western Senator, who was urging Parker's appointment, the President said that there was but one obstacle in the way and that was that Colonel Parker being an Indian was not a citizen of the United States, and on that account he doubted his eligibility for the office. He added that he had got into